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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6996

BILL NUMBER: SB 512

NOTE PREPARED: Jan 10, 2005

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Town Government.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Drozda

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: **GENERAL**
 DEDICATED
 FEDERAL

IMPACT: Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill has the following provisions:

(A) The bill provides a procedure for changing a town into a city. The bill provides that a town may be changed into a city if the voters of the town approve a public question on changing the town into a city. The bill authorizes the town legislative body to provide by ordinance for the details of the conversion of the town into a city. The bill authorizes a town that began conversion into a city under existing law to complete conversion under the new statute.

(B) The bill reduces the number of landowners necessary or the amount of assessed valuation necessary to remonstrate against an annexation.

(C) The bill repeals the statute that requires a town to obtain the consent of certain cities to annex territory. The bill repeals current statutes governing conversion of a town into a city.

Effective Date: January 1, 2004 (retroactive); July 1, 2005.

Explanation of State Expenditures:

Explanation of State Revenues:

Explanation of Local Expenditures: (A) *Summary:* Under the bill, the circuit court clerk of a county, in which a town attempted to convert to a city, would have additional administrative responsibilities with regard to

placing a public question on a general or municipal election ballot. The clerk would also be required to certify a town resolution that would allow a public question to convert to a city. Before a town resolution could be adopted, petitioners requesting a resolution would have to gain enough signatures that equaled 10% of the total vote cast in the town at the last election for Secretary of State.

Upon adoption of a resolution by the town, the county clerk would be required to give notice, under the requirements of current law, of an election to decide the question. The question could be placed on the ballot of a special election or a general election. If the election were a special election, additional expenditure would be required of either the town or county election board, including payment of precinct election boards and ballot costs. However, there are provisions in current law where the county may by ordinance combine polling places and reduce the number of precinct election board members in order to mitigate additional expense. If the question were placed on a general election ballot, the increase to town expenditure would be the cost to include the printing of the question on the ballot.

Background: Expenses to run an election include precinct election board per diem, rental of a facility for polling (if necessary), and/or voting equipment.

Based on a small sample of Indiana counties, per diem for election board members range from \$65 to \$150 for inspectors and from \$40 to \$100 for judges, clerks, and sheriffs.

U.S. Census on Towns: According to the 2000 U.S. Census, approximately 88 towns in Indiana had a population greater than 1,999 persons. The bill states that a town under a population of 2,000 would not be eligible to convert to a city under the provisions of the bill. If more towns close to a population of 2,000 were to conduct a special census and establish a population over 1,999 persons, it is possible that those towns could be eligible to convert to a city under the bill's provisions.

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected:

Local Agencies Affected: Counties, towns.

Information Sources: LOGODABA; LSA sample of counties.

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